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NEWS 1 Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 AUG 15 CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
NEWS 3 OCT 07 EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
NEWS 4 OCT 07 Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent
number searching
NEWS 5 OCT 22 Current-awareness alert (SDI) setup and editing
enhanced
NEWS 6 OCT 22 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with Canadian PCT
Applications
NEWS 7 OCT 24 CHEMLIST enhanced with intermediate list of
pre-registered REACH substances
NEWS 8 NOV 21 CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic
substances identified in English-, French-, German-,
and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
NEWS 9 NOV 26 MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
NEWS 10 NOV 26 MEDLINE year-end processing temporarily halts
availability of new fully-indexed citations
NEWS 11 NOV 26 CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
NEWS 12 NOV 26 Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN
searching
NEWS 13 DEC 01 ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
NEWS 14 DEC 12 GBFULL now offers single source for full-text
coverage of complete UK patent families
NEWS 15 DEC 17 Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS
NEWS 16 JAN 06 The retention policy for unread STNmail messages
will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo
NEWS 17 JAN 07 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced Japanese Patent
Classification Data

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

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=> File .Gerry2MBCE
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SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.22	0.22

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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=> S (Acetyl? OR Carboxyl?) (S) Peptide (S) Protect? AND pd<=20030402
1 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 97 (ACETYLAT? OR CARBOXYLAT?) (S) PEPTIDE (S) PROTECT? AND PD<=2003
0402

=> Dup rem L1

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1

L2 51 DUP REM L1 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-14' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '15-22' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '23-50' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWER '51' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> D TI L2 1-14

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Synthesis of C-linked glycopyranosyl serines via a chiral glycine enolate equivalent.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Improved initial yields in C-terminal sequence analysis by thiohydantoin chemistry using purified diphenylphosphoryl isothiocyanate: NMR evidence for a reaction intermediate in the coupling reaction.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Membrane destabilization induced by beta-amyloid peptide 29-42: importance of the amino-terminus.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
TI Influence of dietary acetylated peptides on fermentation and peptidase activities in the sheep rumen.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI Uptake of acetylated peptides from the small intestine in sheep and their nutritive value in rats.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7
TI Interaction between N-terminal domain of H4 and DNA is regulated by the acetylation degree.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8

T1 Constrained glycopeptide ligands for MPRs. Limitations of unprotected phosphorylated building blocks.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10
 T1 A label selection approach to assess the role of individual amino groups in human choriogonadotropin receptor binding.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11
 T1 Topographic study of arrestin using differential chemical modifications and hydrogen/deuterium exchange.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 14
 T1 Acetylation of peptides inhibits their degradation by rumen micro-organisms.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 16
 T1 Studies on in vitro proteolytic sensitivity of peptides inhibiting herpes simplex virus ribonucleotide reductases lead to discovery of a stable and potent inhibitor.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 17
 T1 Heme prosthetic group required for acetylation of prostaglandin H synthase by aspirin.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 18
 T1 Probing the peptide binding site of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase by using a peptide-based photoaffinity label.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN
 T1 Elimination--addition. XVI. Elimination in 2-sulphonylethyl carboxylates: a method for the protection of carboxy-groups in peptide synthesis.

=> D Ti L2 15-50

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 12
 T1 SYNTHESIS OF THE SIMPLE PEPTIDE MODEL 2 ACETYLAMINO-N-METHYL-4-PHOSPHOROBUTANAMIDE-5.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 13
 T1 DESIGN OF AN AFFINITY-BASED N-ALPHA AMINO PROTECTING GROUP FOR PEPTIDE SYNTHESIS TETRABENZO-A C G I-FLUORENYL-17-METHYL URETHANES TBFMOC.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 15
 T1 N ACETYLOXYNTOMODULIN 30-37 PHARMACOKINETICS AND ACTIVITY ON GASTRIC ACID SECRETION.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 19
 T1 SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEUROTENSIN ANALOGS FOR STRUCTURE ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP STUDIES ACETYL NEUROTENSIN 8-13 IS THE SHORTEST ANALOG WITH FULL BINDING AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 20
 T1 CONFORMATIONAL STUDY OF THE DI PEPTIDE ARGINYL GLUTAMIC-ACID AND OF ITS COMPLEX WITH NUCLEIC BASES.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
TI A NEW SYNTHESIS OF THYMOSIN ALPHA-1.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
TI SYNTHESIS OF CASEIN-RELATED PEPTIDES AND PHOSPHOPEPTIDES I. SOLUTION-PHASE
SYNTHESIS AND CARBON-13 NMR SPECTROSCOPY OF THE N-ALPHA ACETYLOCTAPEPTIDE
N-METHYLAMIDE CORRESPONDING TO REGION 14-21 OF BOVINE BETA CASEIN A-2.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on
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TI PREPARATION OF AN N ACETYL OCTA PEPTIDE OF CHOLECYSTOKININ ROLE
OF N ACETYLTATION IN PROTECTING THE OCTA
PEPTIDE FROM DEGRADATION BY SMOOTH MUSCLE TISSUES.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI N- and C-terminal effect of amphiphilic α -helical peptides on the
interaction with model- and bio-membranes

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
TI Stereoselective synthesis of a pyridoxamine coenzyme-amino acid chimera:
assembly of a polypeptide incorporating the pyridoxamine moiety

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of pseudopeptides having an inhibiting activity with respect
to paths activated by proteins with active tyrosine kinase activity

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis of protease substrates

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Method for production of acylthio derivatives for use in peptide coupling

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of pseudopeptides having an inhibiting activity with respect
to paths activated by proteins with active tyrosine kinase activity

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Problems in the synthesis of cyclic peptides through use of the Dmab
protecting group

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Condensed heterocyclic system derivatives, namely
4-amino(thio)chroman-8-carboxamides, useful as farnesyl transferase
inhibitors, and their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Topology of the Thyroid Transcription Factor 1 Homeodomain-DNA Complex

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of allylsuccinate derivatives and starting materials which are
intermediates in the preparation of matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of reduced peptide analogs as farnesyl-protein transferase
inhibitors

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Reversible modification of the acid labile 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl (Hmb)
amide protecting group: a simple scheme yielding backbone substituted free
peptides

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Preparation and C-alkylations of peptides with aminomalonic acid synthons

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI A practical, convergent method for glycopeptide synthesis

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Amino acids. 17. A new synthesis of dihydro dipeptides and dihydro tripeptides

L2 ANSWER 38 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Formulation of an anti-inflammatory or gastrointestinal motility-modulating peptide

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Preparation of mercapto group-containing peptides as antithrombotics and blood platelet aggregation inhibitors

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Enzymic membrane method for the synthesis and separation of peptides, especially aspartame derivatives

L2 ANSWER 41 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Peptides comprising the sequence seryl-aspartyl-proline, procedure to extract the tetrapeptide, and applications

L2 ANSWER 42 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Oxazoles in carboxylate protection and activation

L2 ANSWER 43 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Comparative biological activities of potent active-site analogs of α -melanotropin

L2 ANSWER 44 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Comparative studies of copper(II) binding sites in collagen, CH3O-collagen, and DNP-collagen

L2 ANSWER 45 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI A rapid and efficient synthetic route to biologically important L-arginine peptides

L2 ANSWER 46 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Solid-phase synthesis of thymosin α 1 using tert-butylloxycarbonylaminoacyl-4-(oxymethyl)phenylacetamidomethyl-resin

L2 ANSWER 47 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Method of removing thiol-protecting groups

L2 ANSWER 48 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Haloacetyl groups as reversible protection of the amino function: cleavage with 2-aminothiophenol

L2 ANSWER 49 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Peptide formation in the presence of a metal ion protecting group. Pentaammine cobalt(III)-peptide complexes

L2 ANSWER 50 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Elimination-addition. XVI. Elimination in 2-sulfonyl ethyl carboxylates: a method for the protection of carboxy groups in peptide synthesis

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	27.29	27.51

=> D Hist

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:37:12 ON 09 JAN 2009
L1 97 S (ACETYLAT? OR CARBOXYLAT?) (S) PEPTIDE (S) PROTECT? AND PD<=2
L2 51 DUP REM L1 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> D ibib abs L2 38,43

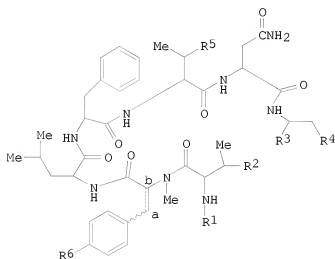
L2 ANSWER 38 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:11733 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:11733
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:2197a,2200a
TITLE: Formulation of an anti-inflammatory or
gastrointestinal motility-modulating peptide
Fujii, Takashi; Tomoi, Masaaki
INVENTOR(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	----	-----	-----
EP 498069	A2	19920812	EP 1991-121403	19911213 <--
EP 498069	A3	19921104		
EP 498069	B1	19951025		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 129409	T	19951115	AT 1991-121403	19911213 <--

JP 05078254	A	19930330	JP 1991-361039	19911216 <--
CA 2058168	A1	19920622	CA 1991-2058168	19911220 <--
KR 235150	B1	19991215	KR 1991-23581	19911220 <--
US 5616556	A	19970401	US 1993-154730	19931118 <--
JP 07165601	A	19950627	JP 1994-206278	19940831 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-418298	A 19901221
			US 1991-805624	B1 19911212

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 118:11733

GI



I, R1=H, acyl; R2=OH; R3=CO₂H, carboxylate; R2R3=oxycarbonyl;
 R4=R5=OH, protected OH; R6=OH, protected OH, alkoxy;
 ab=satd., unsatd.

AB Various anti-inflammatory or gastrointestinal motility-modulating formulations of peptides (I, R1 = H, acyl; R2 = OH; R3 = CO₂H or carboxylate, R2R3 = oxycarbonyl; R4, R5 = OH, protected OH; R6 = alkoxy, OH, protected OH; ab = saturated or unsatd. bond) are developed. Tablets contained tetrahydro-WS9326A [I, R1 = (pentafluorophenyl)propanoyl, R2R3 = oxycarbonyl, R4 = R5 = R6 = OH, and ab = saturated bond) 300, lactose 100.8, croscarmellose Na 9, hydroxypropyl cellulose 3, polyoxyl 40 stearate 3, and Mg stearate 4.2 mg/each.

L2 ANSWER 43 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:523214 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:123214

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 101:18615a, 18618a

TITLE: Comparative biological activities of potent active-site analogs of α -melanotropin

AUTHOR(S): Wilkes, Brian C.; Sawyer, Tomi K.; Hruby, Victor J.; Hadley, Mac E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA

SOURCE: International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research (1984), 23(6), 621-9

CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB α -MSH analogs with tyrosine substituted for methionine at the 4-position were prepared, and their melanotropic activities were determined in the frog (*Rana pipiens*), lizard (*Anolis carolinensis*) and S-91 (Cloudman)

mouse melanoma adenylate cyclase [9012-42-4] bioassays. The potencies of Ac-[Tyr4]- α -MSH4-10-NH2 [82219-23-6] and Ac-[Tyr4]- α -MSH4-11-NH2 [91785-67-0] were compared with rat α -MSH [581-05-5] and with their corresponding methionine and norleucine substituted analogs. The Tyr-4 analogs were less active than the Nle-4 analogs on both the frog and lizard assays. Ac-[Tyr4]- α -MSH4-10-NH2 was less active than Ac-[Tyr4]- α -MSH4-11-NH2 in the lizard bioassay, but more active than the longer fragment in the frog skin assay. Ac-[Tyr4]- α -MSH4-10-NH2 exhibited extremely prolonged biol. activity on frog skin, but not in lizard skin, whereas the melanotropic activity of Ac-[Tyr4]- α -MSH4-11-NH2 was rapidly reversed on both assay systems. The increased potency of Ac-[Tyr4]- α -MSH4-10-NH2 over Ac-[Tyr4]- α -MSH4-11-NH2 in frog melanocytes may be related to the fact that the shorter analog exhibits prolonged biol. activity. Both Tyr-4 analogs were partial agonists in the mouse melanoma adenylate cyclase bioassay, and stimulated the enzyme to only about 50% of the maximal activity of α -MSH. Incorporation of D-Phe-7 into Tyr-4-containing melanotropin fragments produced analogs Ac-[Tyr4, D-Phe7]- α -MSH4-10-NH2 [91785-66-9] and Ac-[Tyr4, D-Phe7]- α -MSH4-11-NH2 [91840-54-9], which exhibited greatly increased biol. activity in all 3 assay systems. Both of these analogs also had prolonged activity in the frog skin bioassay but little or no prolonged activity in the lizard skin bioassay. These 2 analogs turned out to be full agonists in the mouse melanoma adenylate cyclase bioassay and were equipotent to α -MSH. Thus, substitution of tyrosine for methionine at position-4 dramatically affects the potency and prolonged activity of these melanotropin analogs and the melanotropic activities observed as a result of such substitutions are themselves affected by concomitant substitutions at the 7(Phe) and 11(Lys) positions of the analogs.

=> S Log off H
L3 0 LOG OFF H

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TOTAL

FULL ESTIMATED COST	ENTRY	SESSION
	44.22	44.44
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.64	-1.64

=> S (Small OR Oligo OR short) (S) (protein OR peptide) (S) benef? (P) (Diagnos?
OR Therapy OR Screen?) AND pd<=20030402

1 FILES SEARCHED...

L4 21 (SMALL OR OLIGO OR SHORT) (S) (PROTEIN OR PEPTIDE) (S) BENEF?
(P) (DIAGNOS? OR THERAPY OR SCREEN?) AND PD<=20030402

=> Dup rem L4

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4

L5 12 DUP REM L4 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-7' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '8-11' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWER '12' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> D TI L5 1-12

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 in the Canary Islands: a conformational
disease due to I244T mutation in the P1LL-containing alanine:glyoxylate
aminotransferase.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Biologic therapy for psoriasis: the new therapeutic frontier.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Treatment of caustic ingestion: an analysis of 239 cases.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Low protein diets and outcome of renal patients.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
TI New therapeutic targets for rheumatoid arthritis.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI Effect of dialysis modality and membrane transport characteristics on
dialysate protein losses of patients on peritoneal dialysis.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
TI Cerebrospinal fluid cytokine levels and dexamethasone therapy in bacterial
meningitis.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Specific 3D databases as a tool to identify "mimetics".

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Org.2766 improves functional and electrophysiological aspects of
regenerating sciatic nerve in the rat

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Pre-mashing, proteolytic digestion, and protein turbidity

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Pre-mashing, proteolytic digestion, and protein turbidity

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T1 [The value of statins in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases:
Therapeutic objectives for LDL and other properties of statins].
Les statines dans la prevention des maladies cardiovasculaires: Objectifs
therapeutiques pour le LDL et interet des autres proprietes des statines.

=> D ibib abs L51-11

'L999-998' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L5 1-11

'L17' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

'1-11' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L5 1-11

'L17' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

'1-11' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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'L17' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):

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'L16' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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'1' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L 5

'L' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

'5' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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'L17' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.

REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L2

'L6' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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 REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L2
 'L6' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
 In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual files.
 REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
 REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
 REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):Log off
 'LOG' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
 'OFF' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
 In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual files.
 REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
 REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
 Connecting via Winsock to STN

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LOGINID:SSPTAEGS1646

PASSWORD:127F992

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 REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):exit
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 Take the default to display records in the default format for each file, or choose another display field or format. The field or format you choose must be valid for all files in the multifile session.
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 REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):filedefault

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
 AN 2003273106 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 12777626
 TI Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 in the Canary Islands: a conformational disease due to I244T mutation in the P1LL-containing alanine:glyoxylate aminotransferase.
 AU Santana A; Salido E; Torres A; Shapiro L J
 CS Department of Pediatrics, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA.
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2003 Jun 10) Vol. 100, No. 12, pp. 7277-82.
 Electronic Publication: 2003-05-30.
 Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 200307
 ED Entered STN: 12 Jun 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 23 Jul 2003
 Entered Medline: 22 Jul 2003

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	76.94	77.16
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.64	-1.64

=> D Ibib abs L5 1-11

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003273106 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12777626
 TITLE: Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 in the Canary Islands: a conformational disease due to I244T mutation in the P1LL-containing alanine:glyoxylate aminotransferase.
 AUTHOR: Santana A; Salido E; Torres A; Shapiro L J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA.
 SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2003 Jun 10) Vol. 100, No. 12, pp. 7277-82. Electronic Publication: 2003-05-30.
 Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200307
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jun 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 23 Jul 2003
 Entered Medline: 22 Jul 2003
 AB Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) is an inborn error of metabolism resulting from a deficiency of alanine:glyoxylate aminotransferase (AGXT; EC 2.6.1.44). Most of the PH1 alleles detected in the Canary Islands carry the Ile-244 --> Thr (I244T) mutation in the AGXT gene, with 14 of 16 patients homozygous for this mutation. Four polymorphisms within AGXT and

regional microsatellites also were shared in their haplotypes (AGXT*LTM), consistent with a founder effect. The consequences of these amino acid changes were investigated. Although I244T alone did not affect AGXT activity or subcellular localization, when present in the same protein molecule as Leu-11 --> Pro (L11P), it resulted in loss of enzymatic activity in soluble cell extracts. Like its normal counterpart, the AGXT*LTM protein was present in the peroxisomes but it was insoluble in detergent-free buffers. The polymorphism L11P behaved as an intragenic modifier of the I244T mutation, with the resulting protein undergoing stable interaction with molecular chaperones and aggregation. This aggregation was temperature-sensitive. AGXT*LTM expressed in *Escherichia coli*, as a GST-fusion protein, and in insect cells could be purified and retained enzymatic activity. Among various chemical chaperones tested in cell culture, betaine substantially improved the solubility of the mutant protein and the enzymatic activity in cell lysates. In summary, I244T, the second most common mutation responsible for PH1, is a protein conformational disease that may benefit from new therapies with pharmacological chaperones or small molecules to minimize protein aggregation.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002280010 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12020229
 TITLE: Biologic therapy for psoriasis: the new therapeutic frontier.
 AUTHOR: Singri Prashant; West Dennis P; Gordon Kenneth B
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL 60611, USA.
 SOURCE: Archives of dermatology, (2002 May) Vol. 138, No. 5, pp. 657-63.
 Journal code: 0372433. ISSN: 0003-987X.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200206
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 May 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Jun 2002
 Entered Medline: 11 Jun 2002
 AB OBJECTIVES: (1) To develop a clinically useful model with which dermatologists can understand the potential uses of biologic therapy for psoriasis and understand the potential differences among these novel drugs, (2) to discuss the process by which recombinant DNA technology is used to develop rationally designed protein medications along with the potential benefits and difficulties of therapy with biologic agents, and (3) to provide a short review of the medications under development for psoriasis.
 DATA SOURCES: The pertinent literature was reviewed with particular emphasis on published, randomized, and placebo-controlled trials. Phase 1 and early phase 2 trials were also included in our review when more stringent studies were not available. Studies presented as peer-reviewed abstracts at major conferences were also reviewed. CONCLUSIONS: With the development of recombinant DNA techniques, it has become possible to develop new biologic therapies that can be designed to specifically alter physiological responses. These new drugs are in use in many different medical fields and will soon be available for the treatment of dermatological diseases, primarily psoriasis. Dermatologists should be familiar with the potential benefits and risks of these therapies to make rational decisions concerning their use in the treatment of their patients with psoriasis.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002687541 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12444992
 TITLE: Treatment of caustic ingestion: an analysis of 239 cases.
 AUTHOR: Mamede R C M; De Mello Filho F V
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology and Head
 and Neck Surgery, Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirao Preto,
 University of Sao Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, SP, Brazil..
 rcmmamede@rgm.fmrp.usp.br
 SOURCE: Diseases of the esophagus : official journal of the
 International Society for Diseases of the Esophagus /
 I.S.D.E. (2002) Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 210-3. Ref:
 19
 Journal code: 8809160. ISSN: 1120-8694.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200303
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 2003
 Entered Medline: 27 Mar 2003

AB The objective of the present study was to analyze a 37-year historical
 series of patients who had ingested caustic substances, and who were
 treated in a teaching hospital, to assess the effectiveness of the
 therapy administered during this period. We studied 239 patients
 who ingested caustic soda (NaOH) from 1957 to 1994. Data were collected
 from the medical records of the patients and from interviews with them and
 analyzed by software and by statistical tests of association. The results
 showed that more women than men ingested caustic substances (57%, n=153).
 Ingestion was associated with suicidal intent in 60% of cases and was
 accidental in 37.2% of cases. The amount of substance ingested ranged
 from a trace to as much as three tablespoons, with the amount tending to
 be larger in the suicide attempts. Of the 215 patients for whom
 information about complications due to ingestion was available, 88.4%
 (190) presented lesions of the esophagus (73% with stenosis), 1% died
 during the acute phase, and 10.6% did not present complications. The data
 revealed that the presence and severity of stenosis were correlated with
 the amount of caustic substance ingested. The treatment received by the
 patients in the study sample varied over the years according to the
 prevailing literature recommendations. Based on our review, we conclude
 that neither the use of an antidote nor early treatment immediately after
 ingestion is effective. Treatment with a corticosteroid (1.5-2 mg/kg/day
 prednisone), an antibiotic, and a high-protein and hypercaloric
 diet seems to be beneficial for patients who ingest
 small or medium amounts of caustic soda. When 2-3 tablespoons are
 ingested, corticosteroids, in addition to being unable to prevent the
 formation of esophageal stenosis, increase the risk of other
 complications.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002058510 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11783598
 TITLE: Low protein diets and outcome of renal patients.
 AUTHOR: Aparicio M; Chauveau P; Combe C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Nephrology, Hopital Pellegrin, Bordeaux,
 France.. ph.chauveau@wanadoo.fr
 SOURCE: Journal of nephrology, (2001 Nov-Dec) Vol. 14,
 No. 6, pp. 433-9. Ref: 34
 Journal code: 9012268. ISSN: 1121-8428.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200206
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jan 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Jun 2002
 Entered Medline: 6 Jun 2002

AB Protein-restricted diets have been proposed in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) to correct uremic symptoms and to slow the progression of CRF thus delaying the initiation of dialysis. Questions have been raised about the compliance to such diets, their nutritional safety and efficacy. In two-thirds of selected and motivated patients, satisfactory compliance is observed; however, in the overall predialysis population, compliance is fair and does not exceed 50%. When patients are carefully monitored, protein-restricted diets, rather than inducing malnutrition, may prevent it. Moreover, the outcome of these patients, when treated by dialysis, is not affected by prior dietary prescription. A small but real beneficial effect of low protein diet (LPD) on the rate of progression of CRF is observed in nondiabetic renal diseases, but their beneficial effect seems to be greater in diabetic renal disease. Meta-analyses confirm that LPD can effectively postpone renal replacement therapy by moderately slowing the decline in GFR and also by substantially delaying the onset of uremic symptoms.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999309329 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10380231
 TITLE: New therapeutic targets for rheumatoid arthritis.
 AUTHOR: Dinant H J; Dijkmans B A
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Rheumatology, Jan van Breemen Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
 SOURCE: Pharmacy world & science : PWS, (1999 Apr) Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 49-59. Ref: 109
 Journal code: 9307352. ISSN: 0928-1231.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)

LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199908
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1999
 Entered Medline: 31 Aug 1999

AB New insights into the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and consequently new targets of therapy are covered in a broad overview fashion. Short-term significant beneficial effect on RA disease activity has been established in a small but rapidly growing number of double-blind placebo-controlled trials now including recombinant human IL-1 receptor antagonist, chimeric (mouse/human) monoclonal antibodies (mAb) against TNF alpha (cA2), humanised (human/mouse) anti-TNF alpha mAb (CDP571) and recombinant human TNF-receptor-Fc fusion protein (TNFR:Fc). Placebo-controlled trials of anti-T cells agents such as chimeric anti-CD4 mAb (cM-T412) and anti-CD5 immunoconjugate, did not demonstrate clinical benefit. A placebo-controlled study of the anti-T cell derived cytokine IL-2 (DAB486IL-2) showed only modest clinical improvement. Other anti-T cell approaches such as autologous T cell vaccination and induction of tolerance by oral type II collagen have been unsuccessful. The one controlled trial with an anti-inflammatory cytokine, recombinant human IFN-gamma, showed modest clinical benefits. Controlled trials with IL-4 and IL-10 and with anti-adhesion molecules are awaited.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998023384 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9358526
 TITLE: Effect of dialysis modality and membrane transport characteristics on dialysate protein losses of patients on peritoneal dialysis.
 AUTHOR: Kathuria P; Moore H L; Khanna R; Twardowski Z J; Goel S; Nolph K D
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia 65212, USA.
 SOURCE: Peritoneal dialysis international : journal of the International Society for Peritoneal Dialysis, (1997 Sep-Oct) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 449-54.
 Journal code: 8904033. ISSN: 0896-8608.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199712
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jan 1998
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Jan 1998
 Entered Medline: 19 Dec 1997

AB OBJECTIVE: To determine if peritoneal dialysis modality has an impact on protein losses in dialysate. DESIGN: Retrospective, cross-sectional study. PATIENTS: 190 patients who had selected peritoneal dialysis were classified into one of four transport categories (high, high-average, low-average, or low) based on standard peritoneal equilibration test results. Patients were then assigned to continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) or nightly intermittent peritoneal dialysis (NIPD) based on membrane transport characteristics and individual preferences. RESULTS: Patients with similar membrane transport characteristics had essentially no differences in dialysate protein and albumin losses whether treated with CAPD or NIPD. CONCLUSIONS: Although high transporters may be better managed with short-dwell therapies such as nocturnal intermittent peritoneal dialysis or daily ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, consistent marked decreases in protein losses cannot be cited as a benefit of NIPD over CAPD.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999396206 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10468130
 TITLE: Cerebrospinal fluid cytokine levels and dexamethasone therapy in bacterial meningitis.
 AUTHOR: Ohga S; Okada K; Ueda K; Takada H; Ohta M; Aoki T; Kinukawa N; Miyazaki S; Hara T
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.
 SOURCE: The Journal of infection, (1999 Jul) Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 55-60.
 Journal code: 7908424. ISSN: 0163-4453.
 PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200001
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Jan 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 31 Jan 2000
 Entered Medline: 14 Jan 2000

AB OBJECTIVES: cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) levels of interleukin (IL)-1 beta and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha were measured to assess the effect and application of dexamethasone (Dex) therapy for bacterial

meningitis. METHODS: associations between clinical findings and CSF parameters were first investigated, and prognosis was compared between 25 patients with Dex and 12 without Dex therapy. RESULTS: patients with the presence of disturbed consciousness showed higher CSF levels of TNF alpha (mean: 3015 pg/ml) or protein (mean: 215 mg/dl) than those without it (both, $P < 0.05$). Simultaneous increase of TNF alpha (> 1000 pg/ml) and protein (> 100 g/dl) was observed in 80% of patients with profoundly disturbed consciousness. Patients with Dex therapy presented higher TNF alpha/protein levels at diagnosis than those without Dex therapy ($P < 0.05$). Despite worse conditions at diagnosis, only one of 14 Dex-treated patients whose initial CSF TNF alpha levels exceeded 1000 pg/ml developed deafness. On the other hand, two of four patients without Dex therapy who had the same TNF alpha level suffered from psychomotor retardation. The differences in the frequency of sequelae between those with and without Dex therapy were significant in patients showing high TNF alpha level ($P < 0.05$), but not in those showing high CSF levels of IL-1 beta or protein. The logistic regression analysis indicated that high CSF protein level ($P < 0.0001$), or no Dex therapy ($P=0.0001$) was the independent risk factor for sequelae. CONCLUSIONS: although the study number was small, our observations suggested that CSF TNF alpha/protein levels reflected the neurologic severity, and implied that early Dex therapy might be beneficial for patients with prominently high TNF alpha levels.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:218625 CAPLUS
TITLE: Specific 3D databases as a tool to identify "mimetics".

AUTHOR(S): Morize, I.; Guerin, V.; Luttmann, C.; James-Surcouf, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Chem. Dept., CADD, Collegeville, PA, 19426, USA
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 211th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, March 24-28 (1996), CINF-034.
American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 62PIAJ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

AB 3D database searching techniques have recently proven to be a useful tool for new lead generation in the drug discovery process. On the other hand, the recent advances in robotics, miniaturization, and automation make possible simultaneous synthesis to produce libraries of organic compds. for biol. screening. In order to benefit from these two approaches in the drug discovery and optimization stages, we are currently developing new mol. modeling strategies in which some of the key features are: i) the generation of "specific 3D databases" gathering existing small mols. of a given type (ie. amino-acid like structures) and their use to identify constrained structures to be used in the modeling of peptidomimetics and subsequently to produce modified peptide libraries; ii) the diversity increase of fragment database used by De Novo program; iii) the generation of "combinatorial 3D databases" built by combining core structures (ie. a building blocks or scaffolds) and sets of substituents and the use of 3D pharmacophore searching techniques. Procedure to identify scaffolds in corporate, or external, database and examples of specific 3D database generations will be presented and discussed with emphasis on modeling problems to be overcome when trying to mimic known active structures.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:490376 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:90376
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:14631a,14634a

TITLE: Org.2766 improves functional and electrophysiological aspects of regenerating sciatic nerve in the rat
AUTHOR(S): De Koning, Paul; Gispen, Willem Hendrik
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rudolf Magnus Inst. Pharmacol., Univ. Utrecht, Utrecht, 3584 CH, Neth.
SOURCE: Peptides (New York, NY, United States) (1987), 8(3), 415-22
CODEN: PPTDD5; ISSN: 0196-9781
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The beneficial effect of short-term (8 days) melanocortin (peptides derived from ACTH/MSH) therapy on regenerating peripheral nerves is demonstrated using functional and electrophysiol. tests. Following a crush lesion of the rat sciatic nerve, recovery of sensory function is monitored by assessing the responsiveness of the rat to a small elec. current applied to the footsole. Recovery of motor function is assessed by means of an anal. of walking patterns. Normalization of the walking pattern reflects reinnervation of different muscle groups. The motor and H-reflex related sensory nerve conduction velocity of the regenerated nerves are longitudinally investigated in the same rats in which the recovery of motor and sensory function had been assessed previously. However, when compared with the contralateral sciatic nerve, in the peptide-treated animals motor nerve conduction in the regenerated nerves has fully recovered after about 90 days following the crush lesion and the sensory conduction after about 120 days, whereas in the saline-treated rats a deficit of 20-40% in both motor and sensory conduction remains. This differences is observed even 214 days following crush.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1917:11554 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 11:11554
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 11:2384a-e
TITLE: Pre-mashing, proteolytic digestion, and protein turbidity
AUTHOR(S): Windisch, W.
SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, London (1917), 35, 1170
CODEN: JSCIAN; ISSN: 0368-4075
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Pre-mashing (the digestion of malt in cold water before mashing) has a favorable influence on transformations in the mash, by rendering the material more easily attacked by the malt enzymes and by increasing the amount of enzymes passing into solution. The yield of extract is increased, and the chance of starch escaping conversion and afterwards producing starch-haze is reduced. The possibility of undesirable flavoring and coloring matters of the husk passing into the wort as a result of pre-mashing may be avoided by first screening the grist and adding the husk fraction only after pre-mashing is completed; this is especially recommended with brewing waters rich in carbonates. Pre-mashing should invariably be conducted at a low temperature to prevent excessive acidification; at 5-10° the process may be safely continued for 6, 9 or even 12 hrs. W. discusses the practice of proteolytic digestion ("protein rest") and gives examples of its application to the decoction method of mashing. Its chief benefit is that it tends to free the wort from undesirable proteins, and it is, therefore, of most service with malts of deficient modification, such as the short-grown malts widely used in Germany at present. Pre-mashing and "protein rest" have been wrongly held responsible for sluggish fermentation, but they are rather a remedy than a cause. Such fermentations are most common when highly nitrogenous and poorly modified

malts are used, the worts from which are liable to contain abnormally large amts. of colloidal protein matters. The deposition of these colloids on the yeast cells is the cause of slow and arrested fermentation. Their elimination by degradation before fermentation can in many cases, if not in all, be brought about by pre-mashing and "protein rest." A high wort acidity produced by the use of Bac. Delbrucki also assists in the elimination of undesirable proteins from the wort by promoting their separation in a flocculent form on the wort cooler.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1917:11553 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 11:11553

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 11:2384a-e

TITLE: Pre-mashing, proteolytic digestion, and protein turbidity

AUTHOR(S): Windisch, W.

SOURCE: Wochenschrift fuer Brauerei (1916), 33, 105-8, 121-5

CODEN: WSBRAI; ISSN: 0372-7521

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Pre-mashing (the digestion of malt in cold water before mashing) has a favorable influence on transformations in the mash, by rendering the material more easily attacked by the malt enzymes and by increasing the amount of enzymes passing into solution. The yield of extract is increased, and the chance of starch escaping conversion and afterwards producing starch-haze is reduced. The possibility of undesirable flavoring and coloring matters of the husk passing into the wort as a result of pre-mashing may be avoided by first screening the grist and adding the husk fraction only after pre-mashing is completed; this is especially recommended with brewing waters rich in carbonates. Pre-mashing should invariably be conducted at a low temperature to prevent excessive acidification; at 5-10° the process may be safely continued for 6, 9 or even 12 hrs. W. discusses the practice of proteolytic digestion ("protein rest") and gives examples of its application to the decoction method of mashing. Its chief benefit is that it tends to free the wort from undesirable proteins, and it is, therefore, of most service with malts of deficient modification, such as the short-grown malts widely used in Germany at present. Pre-mashing and "protein rest" have been wrongly held responsible for sluggish fermentation, but they are rather a remedy than a cause. Such fermentations are most common when highly nitrogenous and poorly modified malts are used, the worts from which are liable to contain abnormally large amts. of colloidal protein matters. The deposition of these colloids on the yeast cells is the cause of slow and arrested fermentation. Their elimination by degradation before fermentation can in many cases, if not in all, be brought about by pre-mashing and "protein rest." A high wort acidity produced by the use of Bac. Delbrucki also assists in the elimination of undesirable proteins from the wort by promoting their separation in a flocculent form on the wort cooler.

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-4.92	-4.92

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1 FILES SEARCHED...
L6 1 (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND COST-EFFECTIVE AND REVIEW AND
PD<=20030402

=> D ibib abs l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:622908 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:306654
TITLE: Technetium labeled small peptide radiopharmaceuticals
in the identification of lung cancer
AUTHOR(S): Blum, Jay; Handmaker, Hirsch; Rinne, Neal A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The University of Arizona College of Medicine, Tucson,
AZ, USA
SOURCE: Current Pharmaceutical Design (2002), 8(20),
1827-1836
CODEN: CPDEFF; ISSN: 1381-6128
PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. Globally, lung cancer has risen to the leading cause
of cancer mortality in both sexes. Currently, the only potentially
curable stage of the disease is the pulmonary nodule. Since numerous
studies have documented that in any population of nodules only approx.
fifty percent ultimately prove to be neoplastic, non-invasive evaluation
of nodules to reduce surgical morbidity, mortality and cost is desirable.
Recent nuclear medicine imaging modalities have shown promise in the
accurate non-invasive characterization of pulmonary nodules. These new
technologies exploit the biomol. alterations of neoplastic cells. The
somatostatin receptor is relatively over-expressed in pulmonary neoplastic
tissue when compared to most benign tissue processes. A somatostatin
analog-technetium ligand (99mTc depreotide) has shown significant promise
in the rapid, convenient, accurate and cost effective
characterization of lung nodules with conventional gamma camera systems.
The development of this agent required synthesis of a somatostatin
receptor ligand of high affinity for the receptor subtypes operative in
pulmonary neoplasia and the incorporation of technetium without loss of
pharmacore specificity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 70 THERE ARE 70 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
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SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
112.04	112.26
SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
-5.74	-5.74

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PASSWORD:
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FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:08:01 ON 09 JAN 2009
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	ENTRY	SESSION
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
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=> D hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:36:49 ON 09 JAN 2009)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:37:12 ON 09 JAN 2009
L1 97 S (ACETYLAT? OR CARBOXYLAT?) (S) PEPTIDE (S) PROTECT? AND PD<=2
L2 51 DUP REM L1 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 0 S LOG OFF H
L4 21 S (SMALL OR OLIGO OR SHORT) (S) (PROTEIN OR PEPTIDE) (S) BENEF
L5 12 DUP REM L4 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6 1 S (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND COST-EFFECTIVE AND REVIEW AND

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:03:07 ON 09 JAN 2009

=> S (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND (COST-EFFECTIVE OR cost-benefit) AND
pd<=20030402

'20030402' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
 4 SMALL
 3 PEPTIDE
 0 SMALL PEPTIDE
 (SMALL(W)PEPTIDE)
 4 PROTEIN
 0 (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN
 6 COST
 1 EFFECTIVE
 0 COST-EFFECTIVE
 (COST(W)EFFECTIVE)
 6 COST
 0 COST-BENEFIT
 (COST(W)BENEFIT)
 0 PD<=20030402
 L7 0 (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND (COST-EFFECTIVE OR COST-BENEFIT)
 AND PD<=20030402

=> File .Gerry2MBCE		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.35	112.61
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)		
	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.74

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=> S (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND COST-EFFECTIVE AND pd<=20030402
 1 FILES SEARCHED..
 L8 4 (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND COST-EFFECTIVE AND PD<=20030402

=> Dup Rem l8
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
 L9 2 DUP REM L8 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 ANSWER '1' FROM FILE MEDLINE
 ANSWER '2' FROM FILE CAPLUS

=> D TI 19

L9	ANSWER 1 OF 2	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 1
TI	Enteral nutrition in the early postoperative period: a new semi-elemental formula versus total parenteral nutrition.		

=> D Ibib abs L9 1,2

L9	ANSWER 1 OF 2	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1991039818	MEDLINE	
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PubMed ID: 2122024		

TITLE: Enteral nutrition in the early postoperative period: a new semi-elemental formula versus total parenteral nutrition.
AUTHOR: Hamaoui E; Lefkowitz R; Olender L; Krasnopolosky-Levine E; Favale M; Webb H; Hoover E L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Section and Surgical Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY 11209.
SOURCE: JPEN. Journal of parenteral and enteral nutrition, (1990 Sep-Oct) Vol. 14, No. 5, pp. 501-7.
Journal code: 7804134. ISSN: 0148-6071.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199012
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Feb 1991
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 19 Dec 1990

AB Several studies have reported that gastrointestinal (GI) intolerance symptoms are the limiting factor to enteral alimentation in the immediate postoperative period and often the reason for resorting to total parenteral nutrition (TPN). We postulated that Reabilan HN (a recently developed small peptide-based formula, in part obtained by enzyme hydrolysis of proteins) might be better absorbed and better tolerated so as to avoid the need for TPN. Accordingly, 19 patients undergoing major abdominal surgery were randomly assigned to receive Reabilan HN via jejunostomy or an equicaloric isonitrogenous TPN regimen. Both were begun 6 hr postoperatively at 25 ml/hr and increased by 25 ml/hr at 12-hr intervals up to the rate providing 1.5 times the calculated REE. GI tolerance to enteral feeding was excellent during the first three postoperative days, allowing the progression of the feeding rate to 99% of goal. During the next 3 days (starting on average 1.7 days after the return of bowel sounds), GI intolerance symptoms required a reduction in feeding rate to 52% on average. Subsequently, the symptoms resolved and the feeding rate reached 96% of goal. Although overall mean daily calorie and nitrogen intakes were lower for the enteral than for the TPN group (79.6 +/- 10.2% vs 94.6 +/- 3.8% of goal; p less than 0.01), the enteral group was nevertheless in positive caloric and nitrogen balance, and maintained similar serum albumin, prealbumin, and plasma transferrin levels. Average daily cost of supplies was \$44.36 for enteral vs \$102.10 for parenteral nutrition (p less than 0.001). We conclude that enteral feeding using this formula is well tolerated and cost-effective in the immediate postoperative period.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:622908 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:306654
TITLE: Technetium labeled small peptide radiopharmaceuticals in the identification of lung cancer
AUTHOR(S): Blum, Jay; Handmaker, Hirsch; Rinne, Neal A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The University of Arizona College of Medicine, Tucson, AZ, USA
SOURCE: Current Pharmaceutical Design (2002), 8(20), 1827-1836
CODEN: CPDEFF; ISSN: 1381-6128
PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. Globally, lung cancer has risen to the leading cause of cancer mortality in both sexes. Currently, the only potentially curable stage of

the disease is the pulmonary nodule. Since numerous studies have documented that in any population of nodules only approx. fifty percent ultimately prove to be neoplastic, non-invasive evaluation of nodules to reduce surgical morbidity, mortality and cost is desirable. Recent nuclear medicine imaging modalities have shown promise in the accurate non-invasive characterization of pulmonary nodules. These new technologies exploit the biomol. alterations of neoplastic cells. The somatostatin receptor is relatively over-expressed in pulmonary neoplastic tissue when compared to most benign tissue processes. A somatostatin analog-technetium ligand (99mTc depreotide) has shown significant promise in the rapid, convenient, accurate and cost effective characterization of lung nodules with conventional gamma camera systems. The development of this agent required synthesis of a somatostatin receptor ligand of high affinity for the receptor subtypes operative in pulmonary neoplasia and the incorporation of technetium without loss of pharmacore specificity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 70 THERE ARE 70 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

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-0.82	-6.56

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NEWS 7 APR 28 CAS patent authority coverage expanded

NEWS 8 APR 28 ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 search fields enhanced

NEWS 9 APR 28 Limits doubled for structure searching in CAS REGISTRY

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NEWS 12 MAY 11 BEILSTEIN substance information now available on STN Easy

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NEWS 14 MAY 15 INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with Chinese legal status data

NEWS 15 MAY 28 CAS databases on STN enhanced with NANO super role in records back to 1992

NEWS 16 JUN 01 CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching enhanced on STN

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:45:55 ON 18 JUN 2009

=> File .Gerry2MBCE	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.44	0.44

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:47:11 ON 18 JUN 2009

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=> S (Soto-Jara/au OR Pena-Rossi/au) AND OX40
L1 0 (SOTO-JARA/AU OR PENA-ROSSI/AU) AND OX40

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information
NEWS 6 APR 26 USPATFULL and USPAT2 enhanced with patent
assignment/reassignment information
NEWS 7 APR 28 CAS patent authority coverage expanded
NEWS 8 APR 28 ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 search fields enhanced
NEWS 9 APR 28 Limits doubled for structure searching in CAS
REGISTRY
NEWS 10 MAY 08 STN Express, Version 8.4, now available
NEWS 11 MAY 11 STN on the Web enhanced
NEWS 12 MAY 11 BEILSTEIN substance information now available on
STN Easy
NEWS 13 MAY 14 DGENE, PCTGEN and USGENE enhanced with increased
limits for exact sequence match searches and
introduction of free HIT display format
NEWS 14 MAY 15 INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with Chinese legal
status data
NEWS 15 MAY 28 CAS databases on STN enhanced with NANO super role in
records back to 1992
NEWS 16 JUN 01 CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching
enhanced on STN

NEWS EXPRESS MAY 26 09 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4,
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:39:54 ON 19 JUN 2009

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.22	0.22

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:40:20 ON 19 JUN 2009

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=> S Peptide (S) antagonist (S)receptor AND pd<=20030402
2 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 11774 PEPTIDE (S) ANTAGONIST (S) RECEPTOR AND PD<=20030402

=> S L1 AND Review

L2 785 L1 AND REVIEW

=> S L! AND OX40

L3 84 L! AND OX40

=> S L1 AND OX40

L4 0 L1 AND OX40

=> Dup Rem L2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L5 552 DUP REM L2 (233 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-74' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '75-82' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '83-483' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '484-552' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> D TI L5 1-74

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Endogenous opiates and behavior: 2002.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Cholecystokinin antagonists: pharmacological and therapeutic potential.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI The melanocortin system.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI New expansion of endothelin research: perspectives for clinical application of endothelin-receptor antagonists.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10
TI The pharmacology of CP-154,526, a non-peptide antagonist of the CRH1 receptor: a review.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11

TI	A review of 25 years of the social interaction test.	
L5	ANSWER 7 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 12
TI	Studies on human neutrophil biological functions by means of formyl-peptide receptor agonists and antagonists.	
L5	ANSWER 8 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 13
TI	Somatostatin receptors.	
L5	ANSWER 9 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 15
TI	Non-peptide opioid receptor ligands - recent advances. Part II - antagonists.	
L5	ANSWER 10 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 17
TI	Considerations and development of topical microbicides to inhibit the sexual transmission of HIV.	
L5	ANSWER 11 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 20
TI	Beta-amino acids: versatile peptidomimetics.	
L5	ANSWER 12 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 22
TI	Endothelin receptor antagonists--an overview.	
L5	ANSWER 13 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 25
TI	Structure, function and modulation of chemokine receptors: members of the G-protein-coupled receptor superfamily.	
L5	ANSWER 14 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 26
TI	Pharmacological profile of nociceptin/orphanin FQ receptors.	
L5	ANSWER 15 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 27
TI	International Union of Pharmacology. XXIX. Update on endothelin receptor nomenclature.	
L5	ANSWER 16 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 31
TI	Molecular pharmacology and modeling of vasopressin receptors.	
L5	ANSWER 17 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 32
TI	Molecular pharmacology and structure of VPAC Receptors for VIP and PACAP.	
L5	ANSWER 18 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 33
TI	VPAC receptors for VIP and PACAP.	
L5	ANSWER 19 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 37
TI	Pharmacology of neuropeptide Y receptor antagonists. Focus on cardiovascular functions.	
L5	ANSWER 20 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 38
TI	Small bowel review: normal physiology part 2.	
L5	ANSWER 21 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 41
TI	Neuropeptide Y receptor antagonists.	
L5	ANSWER 22 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 42
TI	Development and therapeutic indications of orally-active non-peptide vasopressin receptor antagonists.	
L5	ANSWER 23 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 43
TI	Development of selective antagonists against an HIV second receptor.	
L5	ANSWER 24 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 44
TI	The role of CRH in behavioral responses to stress.	

L5	ANSWER 25 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 45
TI	Therapeutic potential of CRF receptor antagonists: a gut-brain perspective.		
L5	ANSWER 26 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 46
TI	Role of CRF(1) and CRF(2) receptors in fear and anxiety.		
L5	ANSWER 27 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 48
TI	Thrombin receptor antagonists as novel therapeutic targets.		
L5	ANSWER 28 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 50
TI	Structure-function relationships of the NMDA receptor antagonist conantokin peptides.		
L5	ANSWER 29 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 51
TI	Immune-derived opioids and peripheral antinociception.		
L5	ANSWER 30 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 61
TI	Effects of supraspinal orphanin FQ/nociceptin.		
L5	ANSWER 31 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 63
TI	Studies of the cardiovascular effects of nociceptin and related peptides.		
L5	ANSWER 32 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 67
TI	High levels of endorphin and related pathologies of veterinary concern. A review.		
L5	ANSWER 33 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 70
TI	New aspects on the melanocortins and their receptors.		
L5	ANSWER 34 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 74
TI	Platelet glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists in cardiovascular disease.		
L5	ANSWER 35 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 75
TI	Tachykinins and kinins in airway allergy.		
L5	ANSWER 36 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 76
TI	Non-peptide angiotensin type 1 receptor antagonists in the treatment of hypertension.		
L5	ANSWER 37 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 78
TI	Differential signalling by variant ligands of the T cell receptor and the kinetic model of T cell activation.		
L5	ANSWER 38 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 79
TI	Advances in non-peptide glucagon receptor antagonists.		
L5	ANSWER 39 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 80
TI	Bradykinin receptor antagonists.		
L5	ANSWER 40 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 81
TI	Eptifibatide: a review of its use in patients with acute coronary syndromes and/or undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention.		
L5	ANSWER 41 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 82
TI	Conformation-activity relationships of opioid peptides with selective activities at opioid receptors.		
L5	ANSWER 42 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 83

T1	Recent advances in neurokinin receptor antagonists.	
L5	ANSWER 43 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	The role of galanin in feeding behavior.	DUPLICATE 84
L5	ANSWER 44 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Conus peptides targeted to specific nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subtypes.	DUPLICATE 89
L5	ANSWER 45 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	The renin-angiotensin system and its receptors.	DUPLICATE 90
L5	ANSWER 46 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Is there a future for neuropeptide receptor ligands in the treatment of anxiety disorders?.	DUPLICATE 91
L5	ANSWER 47 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Recent advances in the understanding of the effects of opioid agents on feeding and appetite.	DUPLICATE 99
L5	ANSWER 48 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Investigations of structural requirements for endothelin antagonism.	DUPLICATE 106
L5	ANSWER 49 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Bioassays for NPY receptors: old and new.	DUPLICATE 107
L5	ANSWER 50 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Towards protein surface mimetics.	DUPLICATE 108
L5	ANSWER 51 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Overview of clinical trials with glycoprotein IIb-IIIa receptor antagonists in the prevention and management of coronary.	DUPLICATE 111
L5	ANSWER 52 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	New developments in drug therapy of hypertension.	DUPLICATE 112
L5	ANSWER 53 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Neurotensin and the serotonergic system.	DUPLICATE 116
L5	ANSWER 54 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Structure-based design in drug discovery--the application of a peptoid drug design strategy for the development of non-peptide neuropeptide receptor ligands.	DUPLICATE 120
L5	ANSWER 55 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Bradykinin receptors.	DUPLICATE 123
L5	ANSWER 56 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Use of the chemical structure of peptides as the starting point to design nonpeptide agonists and antagonists at peptide receptors: examples with cholecystokinin and tachykinins.	DUPLICATE 124
L5	ANSWER 57 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	A review of the design, synthesis and biological activity of the bicyclic hexapeptide tachykinin NK2 antagonist MEN 10627.	DUPLICATE 128
L5	ANSWER 58 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	New ideas for treating hypertension.	DUPLICATE 130
L5	ANSWER 59 OF 552	MEDLINE on STN
TI	Advances in the design of selective antagonists, potential tocolytics, and radioiodinated ligands for oxytocin receptors.	DUPLICATE 132

L5 ANSWER 60 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 136
 TI Role of VIP in the regulation of LH secretion in the female rat.

L5 ANSWER 61 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 137
 TI A review of the utility of soluble peptide combinatorial libraries.

L5 ANSWER 62 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 140
 TI The development of potent peptide agonists and antagonists for the endothelin receptors.

L5 ANSWER 63 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 142
 TI Endothelin receptor antagonists: a brief review.

L5 ANSWER 64 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 143
 TI Regulation of autoimmune response.

L5 ANSWER 65 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 149
 TI Receptor antagonists for gastrointestinal peptides.

L5 ANSWER 66 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 153
 TI Could the pharmacological differences observed between angiotensin II antagonists and inhibitors of angiotensin converting enzyme be clinically beneficial?.

L5 ANSWER 67 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 156
 TI Pharmacology of spinal peptides affecting sensory and motor functions: dynorphins, somatostatin and tachykinins.

L5 ANSWER 68 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 157
 TI The opioid peptides. A role in hypertension?.

L5 ANSWER 69 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 158
 TI Effector mechanisms of peptides of the VIP family.

L5 ANSWER 70 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN
 TI Pseudoxanthoma elasticum: a clinical, histopathological, and molecular update.

L5 ANSWER 71 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN
 TI Role of the natriuretic peptides in the cardiorenal and humoral actions of omapatrilat: insights from experimental heart failure.

L5 ANSWER 72 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN
 TI [Non-peptide antagonists to angiotensin II receptors. A review].
 Non-peptidantagonist for angiotensin-II-receptor. En oversigt.

L5 ANSWER 73 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN
 TI Enkephalins, brain and immunity: modulation of immune responses by methionine-enkephalin injected into the cerebral cavity.

L5 ANSWER 74 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN
 TI Hormone receptors.

=> Log Off H

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 09:44:07 ON 19 JUN 2009

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:51:24 ON 19 JUN 2009
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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:40:20 ON 19 JUN 2009

L1	11774 S PEPTIDE (S) ANTAGONIST (S)RECEPTOR AND PD<=20030402
L2	785 S L1 AND REVIEW
L3	84 S L1 AND OX40
L4	0 S L1 AND OX40
L5	552 DUP REM L2 (233 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> D Ibib abs L5 2,11,27,28,65,56,59,61-63

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003262678 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12789687
 TITLE: Cholecystokinin antagonists: pharmacological and therapeutic potential.
 AUTHOR: Herranz Rosario
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto de Quimica Medica (CSIC), Juan de la Cierva 3, E-28006 Madrid, Spain.. rosario@iqm.csic.es
 SOURCE: Medicinal research reviews, (2003 Sep) Vol. 23, No. 5, pp. 559-605. Ref: 282
 Journal code: 8103150. ISSN: 0198-6325.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200404
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jun 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Apr 2004
 Entered Medline: 15 Apr 2004
 AB Cholecystokinin (CCK) is a regulatory peptide hormone, predominantly found in the gastrointestinal tract, and a neurotransmitter present throughout the nervous system. In the gastrointestinal system CCK regulates motility, pancreatic enzyme secretion, gastric emptying, and gastric acid secretion. In the nervous system CCK is involved in anxiogenesis, satiety, nociception, and memory and learning processes. Moreover, CCK interacts with other neurotransmitters in some areas of the CNS. The biological effects of CCK are mediated by two specific G protein coupled receptor subtypes, termed CCK(1) and CCK(2). Over the past fifteen years the search of CCK receptor ligands has evolved from the initial CCK structure derived peptides towards peptidomimetic or non-peptide agonists and antagonists with improved pharmacokinetic profile. This research has provided a broad assortment of potent and selective CCK(1) and CCK(2) antagonists of diverse chemical structure. These antagonists have been discovered through optimization programs of lead compounds which were designed based on the structures of the C-terminal tetrapeptide, CCK-4, or the non-peptide natural compound, asperlicin, or derived from random screening programs. This review covers the main pharmacological and therapeutic aspects of these CCK(1) and CCK(2) antagonist. CCK(1) antagonists might have therapeutic potential for the treatment of pancreatic disorders and as prokinetics for the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease, bowel disorders, and gastroparesis. On the other hand, CCK(2) antagonists might have application for the treatment of gastric acid secretion and anxiety disorders.
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L5 ANSWER 11 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 20
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002259999 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11966446
 TITLE: Beta-amino acids: versatile peptidomimetics.
 AUTHOR: Steer David L; Lew Rebecca A; Perlmutter Patrick; Smith A Ian; Aguilar Marie-Isabel
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Monash University, Monash, Vic 3800, Australia.
 SOURCE: Current medicinal chemistry, (2002 Apr) Vol. 9, No. 8, pp. 811-22. Ref: 72
 Journal code: 9440157. ISSN: 0929-8673.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200209
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 12 Sep 2002
Entered Medline: 11 Sep 2002

AB The use of peptidomimetics has emerged as a powerful means for overcoming the limitations inherent in the physical characteristics of peptides thus improving their therapeutic potential. A peptidomimetic approach that has emerged in recent years with significant potential, is the use of beta-amino acids. Beta-amino acids are similar to alpha-amino acids in that they contain an amino terminus and a carboxyl terminus. However, in beta-amino acids two carbon atoms separate these functional termini. beta-amino acids, with a specific side chain, can exist as the R or S isomers at either the alpha (C2) carbon or the beta (C3) carbon. This results in a total of 4 possible diastereoisomers for any given side chain. The flexibility to generate a vast range of stereo- and regioisomers, together with the possibility of disubstitution, significantly expands the structural diversity of beta-amino acids thereby providing enormous scope for molecular design. The incorporation of beta-amino acids has been successful in creating peptidomimetics that not only have potent biological activity, but are also resistant to proteolysis. This article reviews the rapidly expanding applications of beta-amino acids in the design of bioactive peptide analogues ranging from receptor agonists and antagonists, MHC-binding peptides, antimicrobial peptides and peptidase inhibitors. Given their structural diversity taken together with the ease of synthesis and incorporation into peptide sequences using standard solid-phase peptide synthesis techniques, beta-amino acids have the potential to form a new platform technology for peptidomimetic design and synthesis.

L5 ANSWER 27 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 48
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001681719 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11727307
TITLE: Thrombin receptor antagonists as novel therapeutic targets.
AUTHOR: Chackalamannil S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Schering-Plough Research Institute, Kenilworth, NJ 07033, USA.. samuel.chackalamannil@spcorp.com
SOURCE: Current opinion in drug discovery & development, (2001 Jul) Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 417-27. Ref: 87
Journal code: 100887519. ISSN: 1367-6733.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Dec 2001
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jan 2002
Entered Medline: 27 Dec 2001

AB In addition to its pivotal role in hemostasis, thrombin activates various cell types such as platelets and vascular smooth muscle cells via proteolytic processing of specific cell-surface receptors known as proteinase activated receptors (PARs), the prototype of which is PAR-1. Thrombin receptor activation is likely to play a key role in cardiovascular disorders such as arterial thrombosis, atherosclerosis and restenosis, and as such a thrombin receptor antagonist should have potential utility in the treatment of these disorders. Since the fibrin pathway is unaffected by thrombin receptor antagonism, a thrombin receptor antagonist is expected to have minimal bleeding liability, which is a

complicating factor in existing antithrombotic therapy. The currently available collection of thrombin receptor antagonists fall into three categories: (i) peptide antagonists; (ii) peptidomimetics; and (iii) non-peptide thrombin receptor antagonists, and this review outlines the development of members of these classes.

L5 ANSWER 28 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 50
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001505840 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11554555
 TITLE: Structure-function relationships of the NMDA receptor antagonist conantokin peptides.
 AUTHOR: Prorok M; Castellino F J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, and the W.M. Keck Center for Transgene Research, University of Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA.
 SOURCE: Current drug targets, (2001 Sep) Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 313-22. Ref: 43
 Journal code: 100960531. ISSN: 1389-4501.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200202
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Sep 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 20 Feb 2002
 Entered Medline: 19 Feb 2002

AB The three members of the conantokin peptide family identified to date are conantokin(con)-G, -T and -R. Their defining attributes include a high relative content of gamma-carboxyglutamic acid (Gla), N-terminal sequence identity, as well as considerable overall sequence homology, and antagonism of the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR). As promising templates for the design of neuroprotective agents, a thorough evaluation of structure-function relationships in these peptides will be invaluable in aiding rational drug modeling. To this end, a comprehensive assessment of the contributions of individual residues to conantokin structure and function is required. The current review summarizes recent efforts in this area, and also includes the effects of peptide length, as well as structural-stabilization and -destabilization on the structural and inhibitory profiles of an extensive panel of conantokin derivatives.

L5 ANSWER 65 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 149
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993212814 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8384794
 TITLE: Receptor antagonists for gastrointestinal peptides.
 AUTHOR: Presti M E; Gardner J D
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Saint Louis University School of Medicine, Missouri 63104.
 SOURCE: The American journal of physiology, (1993 Mar) Vol. 264, No. 3 Pt 1, pp. G399-406. Ref: 69
 Journal code: 0370511. ISSN: 0002-9513.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199304
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 May 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 14 May 1993

Entered Medline: 29 Apr 1993

AB Receptors for gastrointestinal peptides are all G protein-coupled receptors. Since the discovery that dibutyl guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate was a cholecystokinin-receptor antagonist, a variety of receptor antagonists have been developed for a number of different gastrointestinal peptides. These antagonists have been useful in classifying receptors for gastrointestinal peptides and in elucidating complex regulation of gastrointestinal function. Some antagonists also have therapeutic potential. Based on the receptors with which they interact, gastrointestinal peptides can be grouped into families, and, in general, a given receptor antagonist is specific for a given family. This review covers the different families of gastrointestinal peptides and the major antagonists that exist for each family.

L5 ANSWER 56 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 124
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997085841 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8931926
TITLE: Use of the chemical structure of peptides as the starting point to design nonpeptide agonists and antagonists at peptide receptors
: examples with cholecystokinin and tachykinins.
AUTHOR: Horwell D C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Parke-Davis Neuroscience Research Centre, Cambridge, U.K.
SOURCE: Bioorganic & medicinal chemistry, (1996 Oct) Vol. 4, No. 10, pp. 1573-6. Ref: 24
Journal code: 9413298. ISSN: 0968-0896.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199703
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Mar 1997
Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1997
Entered Medline: 3 Mar 1997

AB This review summarizes a design strategy to give examples of nonpeptides starting from cholecystokinin (CCK-A and -B) and tachykinins (substance P) (NK-1, -2, -3) as potent functional agonists and antagonists with utility as therapeutic agents.

L5 ANSWER 59 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 132
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996283934 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8714021
TITLE: Advances in the design of selective antagonists, potential tocolytics, and radioiodinated ligands for oxytocin receptors.
AUTHOR: Manning M; Cheng L L; Klis W A; Stoev S; Przybylski J; Bankowski K; Sawyer W H; Barberis C; Chan W Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Medical College of Ohio, Toledo, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: DK-01940 (United States NIDDK NIH HHS)
GM-25280 (United States NIGMS NIH HHS)
HD-20839 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
SOURCE: Advances in experimental medicine and biology, (1995) Vol. 395, pp. 559-83. Ref: 111
Journal code: 0121103. ISSN: 0065-2598.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)

General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Sep 1996
Last Updated on STN: 24 Sep 1996
Entered Medline: 19 Sep 1996

AB Despite intensive efforts over three decades in many laboratories, attempts to design peptide antagonists of oxytocin (OT) which are more selective for OT uterine receptors than for vasopressin (AVP), vasopressor V1a receptors, have met with only limited success. We will review the current status of the field and report on studies in our laboratories which have led to the design of highly potent non-selective and selective OT antagonists. Virtually all are more potent (2-6 fold) and a number are more selective (10-12 fold) than Atosiban, currently in clinical trial as a tocolytic agent. Many of these new published and unpublished OT antagonists are thus promising candidates for development as potential tocolytic agents for the prevention of pre-term labor. We also report on promising new radioiodinatable ligands for OT receptors. All the new OT antagonists are valuable new tools for studies on the physiological roles of OT and as probes for OT and AVP receptors.

L5 ANSWER 61 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 137

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995234886 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7718744
TITLE: A review of the utility of soluble peptide combinatorial libraries.
AUTHOR: Pinilla C; Appel J; Blondelle S; Dooley C; Dorner B; Eichler J; Ostresh J; Houghten R A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Torrey Pines Institute for Molecular Studies, San Diego, CA 92121.
SOURCE: Biopolymers, (1995) Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 221-40.
Ref: 73
Journal code: 0372525. ISSN: 0006-3525.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199505
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jun 1995
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jun 1995
Entered Medline: 19 May 1995

AB This paper reviews the preparation and use of soluble synthetic combinatorial libraries (SCLs) made up of millions of peptide and nonpeptide sequences for the identification of highly active individual compounds. First presented in 1991, SCLs have been prepared in a number of different lengths and formats, and are composed entirely of L-, D-, and unnatural amino acids. Also, existing peptide libraries have been chemically transformed to yield large diversities of nonpeptidic compounds. This review encompasses the published work from this laboratory using SCLs for the identification of antigenic sequences recognized by monoclonal antibodies, novel peptide agonists and antagonists to opioid receptors, new trypsin inhibitors, novel antibacterials, and compounds that inhibit melittin's hemolytic activity. SCLs offer a fundamental, practical advance in the study of interactions between peptide and nonpeptide sequences and their biochemical or pharmacological targets.

L5 ANSWER 62 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 140

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995201171 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7893949
 TITLE: The development of potent peptide agonists and antagonists for the endothelin receptors.
 AUTHOR: Cody W L; Doherty A M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Research Division, Warner-Lambert Company, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105.
 SOURCE: Biopolymers, (1995) Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 89-104.
 Ref: 171
 Journal code: 0372525. ISSN: 0006-3525.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199504
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 May 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 4 May 1995
 Entered Medline: 27 Apr 1995

AB The endothelins (ETs), sarafotoxins (SRTXs), vasoactive intestinal contractor (VIC), and bibtrotoxin are a family of potent vasoconstrictor peptides. All peptides in this family possess 21 amino acids arranged in a unique bicyclic motif formed between cystine bridges in the 1-15 and 3-11 positions. Since the discovery of endothelin-1 (ET-1) in 1988, significant effort has been focused on the understanding of its structure-activity relationships. The identification of endothelin receptor subtypes has led to the discovery/design of potent peptide agonists and antagonists, along with nonpeptide antagonists of endothelin with varying levels of potency and receptor subtype selectivity. In keeping with the theme of this journal, this review will focus only on the development of peptidic-based agonists and antagonists of endothelin in addition to their applications in understanding the physiological and/or pathophysiological role of endothelin and its isopeptides.

L5 ANSWER 63 OF 552 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 142

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995285441 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7767895
 TITLE: Endothelin receptor antagonists: a brief review.
 AUTHOR: Moreland S
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Princeton, NJ 08543, USA.
 SOURCE: Canadian journal of physiology and pharmacology, (1994 Nov) Vol. 72, No. 11, pp. 1469-71. Ref: 24
 Journal code: 0372712. ISSN: 0008-4212.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199506
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jul 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 13 Jul 1995
 Entered Medline: 30 Jun 1995

AB The endothelins are a family of potent vasoconstrictors, some of which also have vasodilatory activity. In many diseases associated with tissue hypoxia or ischemia and in diseases in which vasoconstriction plays a role, the circulating levels of endothelin are higher than in healthy, control subjects. These findings stimulated research aimed at discovering endothelin receptor antagonists. This review focuses on the

binding potency and vascular activity of these new peptide and nonpeptide endothelin receptor antagonists.

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